

Difficult Patient Behavior in Dialysis Facilities

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Abstract

Difficult behaviors by dialysis patients is a spectrum that includes nonadherence, verbal or physical abuse and threatening acts. Such behaviors may result in harm to the patient, other patients, the facility and staff and can culminate in involuntary discharge. It is important to recognize that these “difficult behaviors” may be due to underlying psychosocial or medical issues, which places an onus on care providers to explore further. According to the Conditions for Coverage (CfC) for dialysis facilities, it falls upon the medical director to coordinate and oversee policies for patient satisfaction, patient safety and rights, involuntary discharges and adverse events and outcomes. Thus, medical directors are liable for their own actions and their staff for which they have oversight for harm or perceived harm to patients in response to difficult behaviors. Guidelines to deal with specific patient behavior scenarios have been published by the Decreasing Dialysis Patient Conflict national task force of the Forum of ESRD Networks. The common denominator for these difficult scenarios is impaired communication, and the majority of patient concerns involve issues with staff, policies, treatments and diet. Involuntary discharge of a patient should always be viewed as a last resort, and there is a structured process described in the CfC that requires involvement of the respective ESRD Network and the facility medical director. As physicians, we are bound by ethical and growing legal obligations to act in an appropriate, ethical, and fair manner to patients who are considered to be “difficult”.

Introduction

Difficult patient behavior is a spectrum of apparent behavioral or physical aberrancies that pose a perceived risk to the patient, other individuals or the facility ¹⁻³. This ranges from dialysis treatment or medication nonadherence to threatening verbal or physical abuse. Due to an increased incidence of difficult patient behavior over recent years ⁴, these behaviors have spurred studies, debate and publications in the fields of ethics and law regarding the role of caregivers. The challenges dialysis patients face on a day to day basis include significant symptom burden, strict adherence to fluid and dietary intake, time constraints to dialysis treatment sessions, and a significant pill burden which lead to patient-perceived poor quality of life ⁵. It is important to maintain objectivity and to recognize that the difficult behavior or situation is not a characteristic of the patient, but of a specific set of circumstances that may cause these behaviors ^{2,4,6}.

Specific examples of difficult behaviors

Nonadherence is an example of a difficult behavior which has a significant negative effect on patient outcomes. The American Kidney Fund (AKF) conducted a survey ⁷ to explore difficult behaviors in dialysis patients. The survey consisted of 3,001 randomly selected dialysis patients from the United States AKF grant funding database. There was a patient response rate of 40%. Renal physicians were emailed the survey with a response rate of 2.6%. Discrete categories of difficult behaviors were categorized as: missing dialysis/terminating treatment early, medication nonadherence, nonadherence to a prescribed diet or fluid restrictions, or being sedentary. Results of the survey demonstrated that 36% of patients sign off of dialysis treatments early, 18% of patients skip treatments, 23% are not adherent with medication, and over 50% of patients are not adherent to dietary or fluid intake recommendations. Factors cited in this survey for the nonadherent behaviors were lack of perceived benefit, feeling unwell, forgetfulness, anxiety, depression, and a prominent lack of communication

between the physician and patient ⁷. Furthermore, arriving late to appointments or refusing procedures such as needle placement also delays treatments and results in further disruption of scheduling and patient care ².

Physical and verbal abuse by the patient towards dialysis staff or others is the most extreme example of difficult patient behavior and may result in involuntary discharge from the dialysis facility. Examples include bringing firearms to appointments, threatening harm to self or others, verbally abusing staff/other patients, property damage and dismissiveness of payment obligations ².

What causes difficult behaviors?

Prior reviews and meta-analyses ^{4,6,8} have revealed that anxiety, depression, and cognitive impairment of dialysis patients may contribute towards disruptive behaviors. Furthermore, socioeconomic challenges ranging from transportation or lack of a stable home and/or income, education level, and lack of or toxic social support system also tie into behavioral challenges in dialysis patients. In the aforementioned AKF survey, a significant finding was that many of the behaviors across all age groups were attributable mainly to depression, which was present in over 40% of surveyed patients ⁷.

The role of depression as a highly significant contributor to nonadherence in dialysis patients has been explored in numerous publications ^{4,6,9,8,10}. A meta-analysis of available literature examining factors relating to dialytic therapy adherence revealed that depression (either subjective via questionnaire or a DSM4 diagnosis of depression/dysthymia) in this population ranges from 25 to 80%, further confirming the high prevalence of this disorder in ESRD patients ^{4,6}. Even more significantly, a greater number of dialysis patients are affected by clinical depression (25-30%) than patients with CKD not on dialysis (20-25%), with initiation of dialysis, itself, associated with increased incidence of depressive symptoms ^{4,6,7,10}.

A commonly cited reason for nonadherence to diet is difficulty following a diet when eating out. In particular, noncompliance with fluid restriction (defined as significant interdialytic weight gain) is especially common in about 25-50% of dialysis patients ⁷. One study hypothesized a possible psychological basis for fluid noncompliance as these patients would often continue excessive fluid intake despite regular admonishments from their nephrologists about the consequences. The study authors found that circumstances around dialysis sessions can actually lead to conditioning of this behavior. Patients would complain of feeling dizzy and weak after their dialysis session and noted that drinking fluid restored a sense of wellbeing ¹¹.

The prevalence of anxiety in ESRD populations ranges from 12% to 52% ¹⁰, demonstrating that “nonadherent” behaviors may be an undertreated or undiagnosed panic disorder or generalized anxiety disorder and are frequently associated with substance abuse disorders ¹⁰.

Depression is highly associated with cognitive impairment leading to forgetfulness, which was cited as the main reason for medication nonadherence, ignoring dietary restrictions, and noncompliance with dialysis treatment ⁷. A study was done in a single dialysis center in South Korea between July and October 2009 among patients age 20-80 on chronic dialysis for at least 3 months, without history of diagnosed dementia or depression prior to the study, and not taking drugs that affect cognitive function. The study used a Korean version of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) to identify patients at risk for depression, and found that 56% of participants were shown to have depression. Patients with greater depression burden did worse on cognition tests ¹².

The AKF survey cited illness/conflict with appointments, lack of communication by healthcare providers as perceived by patients, lack of education materials as cited by healthcare providers, and lack of or toxic social support system as additional reasons for dialysis treatment nonadherence ⁷. Stress in various forms - psychosocial, financial, physical - are also cited as causes of nonadherence ⁴.

Ghimire et al confirm several of the above factors as being predictors of medication nonadherence. Their meta-analysis included 44 studies performed over thirty years, and found that medication nonadherence rates in dialysis patients ranged from 12 to 98.6% ¹³. The analysis attributes the wide variation as a result of heterogeneous definitions of nonadherence among the studies. Risk factors for nonadherence were: increased number of complex medication regimens, psycho-social variables (e.g. depression), lack of perceived benefit, and younger age. These findings are also confirmed in a qualitative study performed on hemodialysis patients in Australia by some of the same authors ¹⁴.

Consequences of difficult behaviors

Difficult behaviors pose not only a risk to the patient's well-being but also to other patients' treatments, and they create a hostile environment in which aggressiveness can escalate. Death or significant morbidity can ensue from nonadherence; the care of patients on shifts during and after a confrontation may also be adversely affected. Severe behavioral issues resulting in involuntary discharge or transfer of the patient from the dialysis facility cause loss of continuity of care, significant emergent healthcare burden and an investigation of the dialysis unit in question for the action ². All available measures must be taken to avoid an involuntary discharge or transfer. The Decreasing Patient Provider Conflict (DPPC) manual from the Forum of ESRD Networks reports that a survey of dialysis facilities in 2002 revealed the leading cause of involuntary transfer/discharges to be nonadherence (25%) with 8% due to threat by the patient³ (see Table 1).

Medicolegal implications of difficult behaviors

The DPPC manual delineates a series of medicolegal responsibilities in the dialysis patient-provider relationship including the entitlement of dialysis providers to payment by patients for treatments ¹⁵. A patient can expect care for his/her dialysis related condition by the physician within reasonable limits. Responsibilities/grievances which pose potential violation of the physician-patient

relationship are classified as harm to self, the facility or others ^{1,2,16}. On these grounds, the dialysis unit as a whole should follow the guidelines posed by the DPPC shown in Table 2. The effect of noncompliance is grave, with an increasing burden on emergent medical care for missed dialysis, exacerbation of comorbidities, and increased mortality.

While it is clear that difficult patient behaviors impede various aspects of care delivery, the effect of such behaviors are also subject to litigation in categories delineating autonomy and right to refusal of dialysis^{17,18} and negligence or abandonment in the case of involuntary discharge or not dialyzing a patient due to a variety of behavioral issues ¹⁹. In a landmark case, *Brown vs. Bower*, it was determined that private dialysis facilities have the right to discharge noncompliant patients ^{1,19}. In this case a patient (Brown) sued Dr. Bower, his practicing nephrologist for allegedly violating several federal statutes when Dr. Bower refused to take Mr. Brown back as a patient under his care after discharging Mr. Brown due to various threats¹⁹. It was determined that although Dr. Bower himself did not have to resume care for Mr. Brown, the hospital in which Dr. Bower worked was required to render dialysis care due to the fact that the hospital receives Hill Burton funding¹⁹. Under this circumstance, the physician's care was rendered under condition of a patient care contract which can be terminated by either party¹⁹. However, emergent dialysis by the hospital cannot be withheld if there is no other reasonably available option ¹. Keeping this in mind, it is important for the dialysis unit staff to maintain a paper trail in the event that an involuntary discharge becomes necessary. The nature of this documentation is clearly defined for reference in the DPPC manual (see section "dialysis unit staff management of difficult behaviors") ³.

Dialysis unit staff management of difficult behaviors

The shift towards centering decisions around patient experiences, while respecting autonomy and ensuring that decisions do no further harm ⁵, is paramount in addressing difficult behaviors. Once a difficult behavior is identified either as nonadherence, facility disruption, failure to pay, or physical or verbal harm/abuse, the behavior should then be risk classified. There are three categories of risk delineated by DPPC manual and cited by others ^{2,3,16}: risk to self, facility or others. Once categorized, an attempt to rule out underlying circumstances for the behavior should be investigated. Jones et al² have suggested a useful algorithm to approach the difficult dialysis patient in which a problematic behavior is identified and measured to objectively identify the issue at hand are investigated in an unbiased manner while considering psychological, metabolic and environmental stressors. A team is convened to address and propose solutions for the conflict and, if it cannot be resolved, the involvement of the ESRD Network is recommended. In this scenario, all attempts are made to resolve the conflict prior to considering involuntary discharge of the patient. The DPPC manual provides a useful conflict resolution strategy which is supported by the mnemonic “CONFLICT”: **C**reate a calm environment, **O**pen yourself to understanding others, **N**eed a nonjudgmental approach, **F**ocus on the issue, **L**ook for solutions, **I**mplement agreement, **C**ontinue to communicate, **T**ake another look³. The mnemonic is an easy to remember step-by-step method to deescalate distressing situations, which emphasizes the need to remain calm, objective and lends problem solving as a patient-provider communicative approach ³. Attempts at conflict resolution should be addressed in meetings with all involved dialysis unit staff and the patient, and the discussion should be carefully documented. A time-limited trial to achieve conflict resolution should then be implemented with goals for both the patient and the involved dialysis unit staff clearly articulated with timeframes, similar to rapid-cycle continuous quality improvement. If the dialysis unit staff achieves its goals but the patient does not at the end of the time-limited trial (typically 30 days), then consideration can be given to alternative measures ^{2,3}. This approach of a time-limited

trial of dialysis can be a good option for patients with uncertain prognosis for depression or other psychiatric disorders. The trial can allow patient to evaluate dialysis's effect on his/her life and also allows the nephrologist to evaluate patient's response to the treatment. A similar approach is to incrementally increase dialysis prescription over time for patients with residual renal function that can lessen the effects of dialysis treatment on depressive symptoms due to decreased treatment burden ²⁰. It is also important to keep in mind that nonadherence and argumentativeness alone are never grounds for involuntary discharge.

Other useful staff resources to consider involve addressing psychological stressors, which are prevalent in the dialysis patient population ^{2,4,6,8-10,12,21}. Interventions centered on practices established in cognitive behavioral therapy and behavioral modification (such as relaxation, imagery) have been effective in improving adherence to dialysis sessions, dietary compliance and depression/anxiety symptoms ²¹.

Conclusions

Managing provider-patient conflict is an increasingly important topic in dialysis facilities. A growing ESRD population of diverse socioeconomic backgrounds provides an expanding set of circumstances from which the nephrology professional must objectively identify and understand "difficult behaviors". Depression, anxiety, mental illness, and perceived poor quality of life, in an ever-expanding diverse dialysis patient population, make it imperative to maintain objectivity when treating our patients. As healthcare providers, we must understand that difficult behavior is usually the result of a set of circumstances, illness, untreated mental health issues or logistical barriers rather than the patient being a "bad person". Other than violence, involuntary discharge is the most undesirable outcome of "difficult behavior" and can often be avoided by employing successful conflict resolution strategies such as is embodied in the "CONFLICT" mnemonic³. The DPPC manual from the Forum of

ESRD Networks ³ has clearly delineated, based on decades of literature and observations, steps towards conflict resolution which can help prevent involuntary discharges, improve patient adherence, improve both patient and dialysis staff behavior, lead to better patient outcomes, and should be frequently referred to in conflict resolution. A steering committee, led by the physician and enforced by the dialysis unit professional staff, can work in conjunction with patients to create a better environment for patients from all walks of life.

Conflict of interests: none to report.

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Table 1. Reasons for Involuntary Discharge/Transfer from Dialysis Facilities in the US, 2002

Reason for involuntary discharge/transfer	Percent
Treatment non-adherence	25%
Verbal threat	8.5%
Lack of payment	5.2%
Combination: verbal/physical threat	5.2%
Verbal abuse	5%

Results of 2002 ESRD Network survey citing reasons for involuntary transfer from US dialysis units. Over 70% of ESRD facilities were included. There was a total of 285,982 patients included in the analysis and 458 (0.2%) were reported to have been involuntarily discharged ³

Table 2: Conclusions of the Dialysis Provider-Patient Conflict Taskforce⁷

Physicians have the right to refuse treatment to a violent/abusive patient
Care contracts to guide appropriate behavior may be constructed to avoid future conflicts
A physician may only terminate a patient-physician relationship only after documented conflict resolution has been attempted
The dialysis unit staff must make a reasonable attempt if the patient is terminated to seek other dialysis care for the patient
Termination of a patient from a physician/group or facility on grounds of nonadherence alone is not acceptable and conflict resolution must be attempted in this circumstance